Storm Water Fee Taskforce - - September 15, 2014

Meeting Summary

Attendees: CCC: Dave Meyer, Gary Schaeffer, Virginia van Breemen, Rob McKinney,

County Staff: Earl Rowell

Scope- identify key data gaps in supporting storm water fee adjustment, and provide County BES with recommendations for resolving gaps

Gaps - Limitations in gaps may be attributable to parameters in the MS4 NPDES permit (education, monitoring, capital construction, enforcement and administration. Further the permit required collection of data in the following areashigh density, low density, and commercial.

Data collected by county during ten year periods affirms that a majority of key water quality parameters that are indicative of stream and biological health is available to supplement original 1999 storm water evaluation. Target parameters included suspended solids, nutrients and bacteria.

Identified gaps-

- Solid waste debris
- Confirmation that water quality data (parameters and sampling locations) are representative of percentage
 of land uses in county and
 - watershed distribution

Storm Water Fee Taskforce -- September 29, 2014-

Meeting Summary

Attendees: CCC: Dave Meyer, Gary Schaeffer, Virginia van Breemen

County Staff: Earl Rowell

Team met to review draft process flow and refine recommendations to be made to the CCC on October 1, 2014

Overall Objective of this task force is three fold:

- 1. Assure that County continues to comply with regulations
- 2. Support County objectives to satisfy the County Clean Water fund deficit
- 3. Provide input to improve the methods and approaches to accurately quantify water quality equitably to support development of an equitable stormwater fee.

Future consideration: address the following "big picture" questions:

1. Reconcile how the fee structure aligns with anticipated future growth projections and strategies, and future water supply needs

Key findings:

- 1. There are data gaps in how solid waste debris in county drainage and waterways is currently quantified
- 2. The breadth and depth of water quality data collected in the County met the minimum requirements under the permit; however it's recognized that additional data would be highly supportive in establishing an equitable and defensible fee strategy.
- 3. It's recognized that additional data collection may be expensive and potentially time consuming- therefore it's recommended that the DES identify options to obtain existing and new additional data through outreach to other Clark County jurisdictions and appropriate special services, educational institutions and state agencies.

The suggested process flow describes an overview of steps that should be considered to address the identified gaps and to support the County objectives.

Gap Analysis

- Screen 2000-2012 Water Quality Summary against 1999 and 2014 Stormwater Fee Criteria
- Confirm spatial (watershed) and land use types to determine if there is missing data

Data Determination and Collection Plan

- Document missing data needs
- Develop workplan to collect data (consider watershed/land use options)
- •Identify "value-added partners" to support additional data collection (incl. Clark College, local school districts, Waste Connections)

Data Collection and Analysis

- Collect missing data
- Evaluate new data against existing water quality data
- Perform risk based assessment of high, moderate and low risk contributors to stormwater quality impacts
- •DES develops recommendation of stormwater options

Conduct Public Workshops (per 1999 model)

- Identify Key Stakeholders
- Conduct workshops in Rural, Business/Industrial and Urban Clusters
- Consider two rounds

DES Develops Final Recommendations

Advance recommendations to CCC